09/812,269

```
=> e 5-hydroxyindole/cn
E1            1     5-HYDROXYINDOL-3-YLACETIC ACID/CN
E2            1     5-HYDROXYINDOL-3-YLGLYOXYLIC ACID AMIDE/CN
E3            1 --> 5-HYDROXYINDOLE/CN
E4            1     5-HYDROXYINDOLE COMPOUND WITH 2,4,7-TRINITRO-9-FLUORENONE/CN
E5            1     5-HYDROXYINDOLE DIMER/CN
E6            1     5-HYDROXYINDOLE RADICAL CATION/CN
E7            1     5-HYDROXYINDOLE-1-CARBOXYLIC ACID/CN
E8            1     5-HYDROXYINDOLE-1-CARBOXYLIC ACID TERT-BUTYL ESTER/CN
E9            1     5-HYDROXYINDOLE-2-CARBOXYLIC ACID/CN
E10           1     5-HYDROXYINDOLE-2-CARBOXYLIC ACID ETHYL ESTER/CN
E11           1     5-HYDROXYINDOLE-3-ACETALDEHYDE/CN
E12           1     5-HYDROXYINDOLE-3-ACETAMIDE/CN

=> d e3
NO L# DEFINED

=> s e3
L1            1 5-HYDROXYINDOLE/CN

=> d l1

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN   1953-54-4  REGISTRY
CN   1H-Indol-5-ol (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   Indol-5-ol (6CI, 7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   5-Hydroxy-1H-indole
CN   5-Hydroxyindole
CN   NSC 87503
FS   3D CONCORD
MF   C8 H7 N O
CI   COM
LC   STN Files:   AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
       BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS,
       CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, EMBASE, HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIPAT,
       IFIUDB, MEDLINE, NIOSHTIC, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER,
       USPAT2, USPATFULL
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
     Other Sources:   EINECS**
         (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
DT.CA  CAplus document type:  Conference; Journal; Patent
RL.P   Roles from patents:  ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
       PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or
       reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RLD.P  Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents:  ANST (Analytical
       study); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
RL.NP  Roles from non-patents:  ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
       study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP
       (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or
       reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents:  ANST (Analytical
       study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP
       (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
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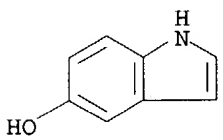

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**PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT**

             618 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
              44 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
             620 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
              26 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)


=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       6.62       6.83

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 5 Oct 2004  VOL 141 ISS 15
FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 Oct 2004  (20041004/ED)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.


=> s l1
L2          643 L1

=> s pharmaceutical composition
         190415 PHARMACEUTICAL
          84718 PHARMACEUTICALS
         241534 PHARMACEUTICAL
                   (PHARMACEUTICAL OR PHARMACEUTICALS)
         620896 COMPOSITION
         277038 COMPOSITIONS
         892672 COMPOSITION
                   (COMPOSITION OR COMPOSITIONS)
        1298760 COMPN
         521006 COMPNS
        1590260 COMPN
                   (COMPN OR COMPNS)
        2025580 COMPOSITION
                   (COMPOSITION OR COMPN)
L3        21367 PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION
                   (PHARMACEUTICAL(W)COMPOSITION)

=> s l2 and l3
L4            11 L2 AND L3

=> d bib abs 1-11 l4

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
```

AN 2004:515481 CAPLUS
DN 141:71442
TI Preparation of aryl, aryloxy, and alkyloxy substituted 1H-indol-3-yl glyoxylic acid derivatives as inhibitors of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1)
IN Jennings, Lee Dalton; Elokdah, Hassan Mahmoud; McFarlane, Geraldine Ruth
PA Wyeth, John, and Brother Ltd., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2004052854	A2	20040624	WO 2003-US38934	20031209
WO 2004052854	A3	20040805		
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RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004138283	A1	20040715	US 2003-731308	20031209
PRAI US 2002-432329P	P	20021210		

OS MARPAT 141:71442
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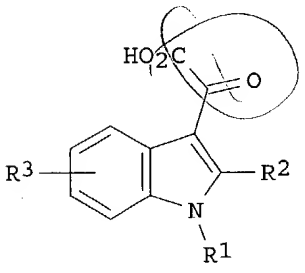

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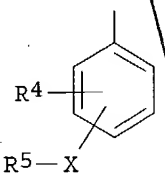

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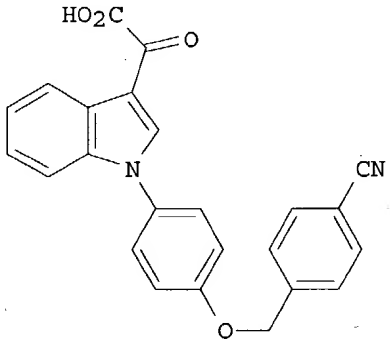

III

AB The title compds. [I; R1 = II (wherein R4 = H, halo, alkyl, etc.; X = O, S, NH; R5 = alkyl, perfluoroalkyl, cycloalkyl, etc.), alkyl, benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-ylmethyl, cycloalkylalkyl, etc.; R2 = H, alkyl,

cycloalkyl, etc.; R3 = H, halo, alkyl, etc.], useful as inhibitors of plasminogen activator inhibitor (PAI-1) for treating conditions resulting from fibrinolytic disorders, such as deep vein thrombosis, coronary heart disease and pulmonary fibrosis, were prepared E.g., a 4-step synthesis of III, starting from indole and 4-iodoanisole, which showed 23% PAI-1 inhibition at 25 μM, was given. The **pharmaceutical compn.** comprising the compound I is claimed.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2004:430796 CAPLUS
DN 141:7139
TI Preparation of indolylquinoxalinones for treating hyperproliferative disorders and diseases associated with angiogenesis
IN Ladouceur, Gaetan H.; Bear, Brian; Bi, Cheng; Brittelli, David R.; Burke, Michael J.; Chen, Gang; Cook, James; Dumas, Jacques; Sibley, Robert; Turner, Michael R.
PA Bayer Pharmaceuticals Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 217 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2004043950	A1	20040527	WO 2003-US36003	20031110

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RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2002-425490P	P	20021112	
US 2003-460915P	P	20030407	
US 2003-484202P	P	20030630	

OS MARPAT 141:7139
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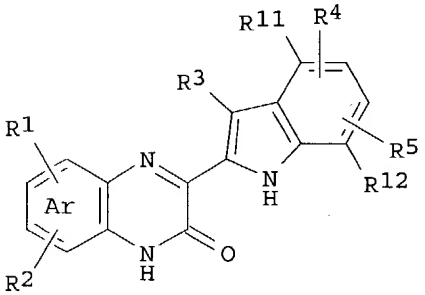

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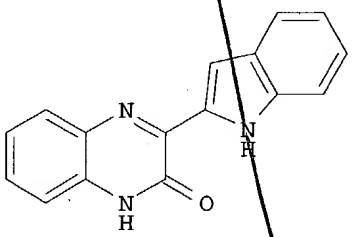

II

AB The invention relates to title compds. I [wherein Ar = 6-membered aromatic ring containing 0-2 N atoms; R1 and R2 = independently H, halo, CF3, acyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, or (un)substituted alkyl, alkoxy, amino, pyrrolidinyl, Ph, etc.; R3 = H, alkyl, OH, NO2, NH2, alkylamino, alkoxyamino, or (un)substituted benzoylamino; R4 = H, OH, halo, CN, acyl, sulfamoyl, trialkylsiloxy, tetrazolyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, pyrimidinyl, oxazolyl, furanyl, or (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy,

amino, oxadiazolyl, Ph, pyridyl(oxy), carbamoyl; R11 and R12 = independently H, F, or Cl with the proviso that when one of R11 and R12 = F or Cl, the other must be H; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts and esters thereof]. The invention also relates to the use of I and their **pharmaceutical compns**. for treating hyperproliferative disorders and diseases associated with angiogenesis (no data). Examples include representative syntheses for compds. of the invention, **pharmaceutical compns**. comprising them, and tumor model assays (no specific data given). For instance, N-Boc-indole was coupled with di-Me oxalate using t-BuLi to give tert-Bu 2-[methoxy(oxo)acetyl]-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (72%). Cyclization of the dione with 1,2-phenylenediamine in AcOH afforded the quinoxalinone II (77%).

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2004:143118 CAPLUS
DN 140:181462
TI Preparation of (aryloxy)pyrimidine and (aryloxy)pyridazine as vanilloid receptor ligands
IN Chkrabarti, Partha P.; Chen, Ning; Doherty, Elisabeth M.; Dominguez, Celia; Falsey, James Richard; Fotsh, Christopher H.; Hulme, Christopher; Katon, Jodie; Nixey, Thomas; Norman, Mark H.; Ognyanov, Vassil I.; Pettus, Liping H.; Rzasa, Robert Michael; Stec, Markian; Wang, Hui-ling; Zhu, Jiawang
PA Amgen Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 340 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2004014871	A1	20040219	WO 2003-US25191	20030808
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004082780	A1	20040429	US 2003-638009	20030808
PRAI US 2002-402422P	P	20020808		

OS MARPAT 140:181462
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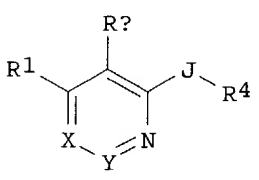

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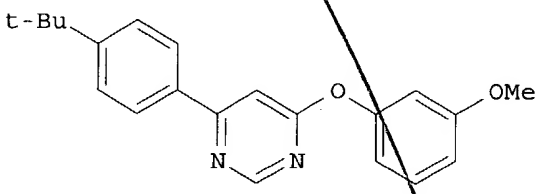

II

AB Title compds. I [wherein J = O or S; X = N or CR2; Y = N or CR3; wherein at least 1 of X and Y = N; R1 = (un)substituted Ph or heterocyclyl; R2 = independently R14, halo, OR4, NRaR4, or (un)substituted alkyl; R3 =

independently H, halo, NH2, (di)alkylamino, or alkyl; wherein when X = CR2 and Y = CR3, then at least 1 of R2 and R3 ≠ H; R4 = independently (un)substituted optionally vicinally fused heterocyclyl; Ra = independently H or (un)substituted Ph, PhCH2, or alkyl; Rd = independently H or Me; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof] were prepared as vanilloid receptor ligands (no data). For example, coupling of 4,6-dichloropyrimidine with 4-tert-butylphenylboronic acid in the presence of Pd(PPh3)4 in CH3CN gave 4-(4-tert-butylphenyl)-6-chloropyrimidine, which was etherified with 3-methoxyphenol using NaH to afford II. I and their **pharmaceutical compns**. are useful for the treatment of acute, inflammatory and neuropathic pain, dental pain, general headache, migraine, cluster headache, mixed-vascular and non-vascular syndromes, tension headache, general inflammation, arthritis, rheumatic diseases, osteoarthritis, inflammatory bowel disorders, inflammatory eye disorders, inflammatory or unstable bladder disorders, psoriasis, skin complaints with inflammatory components, chronic inflammatory conditions, inflammatory pain and associated hyperalgesia and allodynia, neuropathic pain and associated hyperalgesia and allodynia, diabetic neuropathy pain, causalgia, sympathetically maintained pain, deafferentation syndromes, asthma, epithelial tissue damage or dysfunction, herpes simplex, disturbances of visceral motility at respiratory, genitourinary, gastrointestinal or vascular regions, wounds, burns, allergic skin reactions, pruritus, vitiligo, general gastrointestinal disorders, gastric ulceration, duodenal ulcers, diarrhea, gastric lesions induced by necrotizing agents, hair growth, vasomotor or allergic rhinitis, bronchial disorders or bladder disorders (no data).

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:950982 CAPLUS
DN 140:16736
TI Preparation of diarylurea derivatives useful for the treatment of protein kinase dependent diseases
IN Floersheimer, Andreas; Furet, Pascal; Manley, Paul William; Bold, Guido; Boss, Eugen; Guagnano, Vito; Vaupel, Andrea
PA Novartis A.-G., Switz.; Novartis Pharma G.m.b.H.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 170 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003099771	A2	20031204	WO 2003-EP5634	20030528
	WO 2003099771	A3	20040401		
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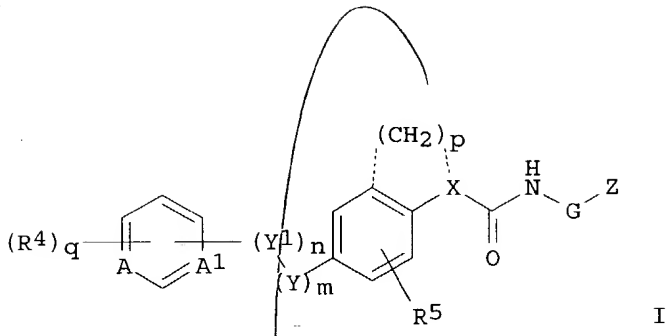
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
PRAI	GB 2002-12413	A	20020529		
	GB 2003-5684	A	20030312		
	GB 2003-9219	A	20030423		

OS MARPAT 140:16736
GI



I

AB The invention relates to the use of diaryl urea derivs. [I; G is not present and Z = a radical of the formula Q; A = CH, N, N→O; A1 = N, N→O, with the proviso that not more than one of A and A1 can be N→O; n = 1, 2; m = 0-2; p = 0, 2, 3; q = 0-5; X = (un)substituted NH if p = 0; or if p is 2 or 3, X = nitrogen which together with (CH2)p and the bonds represented in dotted (interrupted) lines (including the atoms to which they are bound) forms a ring, or X = CHK (wherein K = H or lower alkyl) and p = 0, with the proviso that the bonds represented in dotted lines, if p = 0, are absent; Y1 = O, S, CH2; Y2 = O, S, NH; with the proviso that (Y1)n-(Y2)m does not include O-O, S-S, NH-O, NH-S or S-O groups; R1, R2, R3, R5 = independently H or an inorg. or organic moiety or any two of them together form a lower alkylenedioxy bridge bound via the oxygen atoms, and the remaining one of these moieties is hydrogen or an inorg. or organic moiety; R4 (if present, i.e., if q is not zero) is an inorg. or organic moiety] or tautomers thereof or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof in the treatment of protein kinase dependent diseases or for the manufacture of **pharmaceutical compns**. for use in the treatment of said diseases, especially a proliferative disease depending on any one or more of the following (tyrosine) protein kinases such as ras, Abl, VEGF-receptor tyrosine kinase, Flt3, and/or Bcr-Abl activity. Also disclosed are the use of the compds. I for the manufacture of **pharmaceutical compns**. for use in the treatment of said diseases, methods of use of the compds. I in the treatment of said diseases, pharmaceutical prepns. comprising the compds. I for the treatment of said diseases, processes for the manufacture of the compds. I, the use or methods of use of the compds. I as mentioned above, and/or the compds. I for use in the treatment of the animal or human body. For example, N-(4-(pyridin-4-yloxy)phenyl)-N'-(4-2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy-3-trifluoromethylphenyl)urea and N-[4-[6-(4-hydroxyphenylamino)pyrimidin-4-yl]phenyl]-N'-(4-2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy-3-trifluoromethylphenyl)urea at 10 μM inhibited gene c-Abl protein kinase by 98%, Kdr receptor tyrosine kinase by 100 and 96%, resp., and Flt3 receptor tyrosine kinase by 100%.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:737721 CAPLUS
DN 139:276815
TI Preparation of 3-(indol-3-yl) 4-heteroaryl substituted pyrrole-2,5-diones as GSK-3β inhibitors
IN Albaugh, Pamela Ann; Ammenn, Jochen; Burkholder, Timothy Paul; Clayton, Joshua Ryan; Conner, Scott Eugene; Cunningham, Brian Eugene; Engler, Thomas Albert; Furness, Kelly Wayne; Henry, James Robert; Li, Yihong; Malhotra, Sushant; Tebbe, Mark Joseph; Zhu, Guoxin
PA Eli Lilly and Company, USA; et al.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003076398	A2	20030918	WO 2003-US5052	20030305
	WO 2003076398	A3	20040226		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH,

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FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG,
KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SK,
SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM,
ZW, AM, AZ, BY
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,
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NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRAI US 2002-363375P P 20020308
US 2002-369433P P 20020402
OS MARPAT 139:276815
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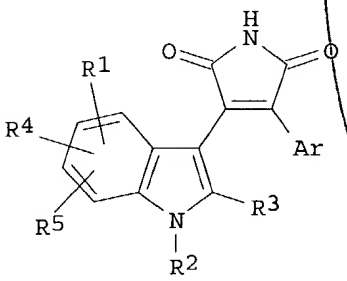


I

AB The title compds. [I; Ar = (un)substituted benzofuryl, indolyl, quinolinyl, etc.; R1 = H, alkoxy, halo, etc.; R2 = H, alkyl, (un)substituted piperidin-4(or 3)-yl, etc.; R3 = H, halo, alkyl, cyclopropyl; or R2 and R3 taken together = CH2CH2CH(CH2OH)CH2; R4, R5 = H, halo], useful for treating GSK-3β mediated diseases such as diabetes and Alzheimer's disease, were prepared Thus, reacting 2-[1-(3-hydroxypropyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]acetamide with Me (1-methyl-1H-indol-4-yl)oxoacetate in the presence of tert-BuOK in DMF afforded 54% I [Ar = 1-methyl-1H-indol-4-yl; R1, R3-R5 = H; R2 = 3-hydroxypropyl] which showed IC50 of 0.1757 μM against GSK-3β. **Pharmaceutical compn.** comprising the compound I was claimed.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:122993 CAPLUS
DN 136:167381
TI Preparation of cinnoline compounds having antiangiogenic and/or vascular permeability reducing effect
IN Hennequin, Laurent Francois Andre
PA Astrazeneca AB, Swed.; Astrazeneca UK Limited
SO PCT Int. Appl., 123 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2002012228	A1	20020214	WO 2001-GB3533	20010807

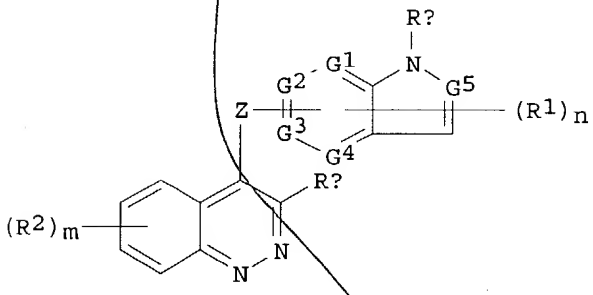
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,

BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2001076521	A5	20020218	AU 2001-76521	20010807
EP 1309587	A1	20030514	EP 2001-954175	20010807
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2001013057	A	20030708	BR 2001-13057	20010807
JP 2004505966	T2	20040226	JP 2002-518203	20010807
US 2003212055	A1	20031113	US 2003-333592	20030122
NO 2003000624	A	20030407	NO 2003-624	20030207
PRAI EP 2000-402255	A	20000809		
WO 2001-GB3533	W	20010807		

OS MARPAT 136:167381

GI



I

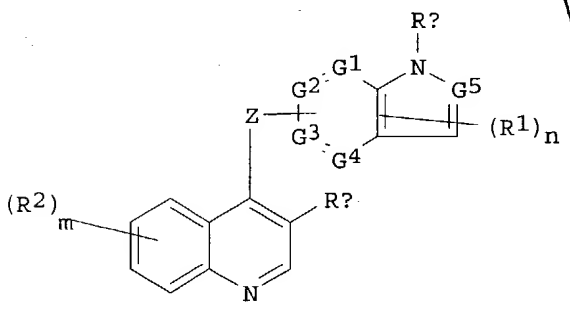
AB The invention relates to compds. of the formula [I; either any one of G1, G2, G3, G4 and G5 is nitrogen and the other four are CH, or G1, G2, G3, G4 and G5 are all CH; Z is O, NH, S, CH2 or a direct bond; Z is linked to any one of G1, G2, G3 and G4 which is a free carbon atom; n is an integer from 0 to 5; any of the substituents R1 may be attached at any free carbon atom of the indole, azaindole or indazole group, such free carbon atoms may be G1, G2, G3, G4 or G5 or may be at the 3-position of the indole, azaindole or indazole group; m = an integer of 0 to 3; Ra = H; Rb = H, C1-4 alkyl, C1-4 alkoxy-C1-4 alkyl, amino-C1-4 alkyl, C1-3 alkylamino-C1-4 alkyl, di(C1-3 alkyl)amino-C1-4 alkyl, C2-5 alkenylamino-C1-4 alkyl, C2-5 alkynylamino-C1-4 alkyl, or -C1-5 alkyl(ring A) (wherein ring A = optionally substituted azetidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholino, or thiomorpholino); R1 = H, oxo, hydroxy, halogeno, C1-4 alkyl, C1-4 alkoxy, C1-4 alkoxy-C1-4 alkyl, amino-C1-4 alkyl, C1-3 alkylamino-C1-4 alkyl, di(C1-3 alkyl)amino-C1-4 alkyl, -C1-5alkyl-(ring B) (wherein ring B = azetidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, N-methylpiperazinyl, N-ethylpiperazinyl, morpholino, or thiomorpholino); R2 = H, OH, halogeno, cyano, NO2, CF3, C1-3 alkyl, C1-3 alkoxy, C1-3 alkylsulfanyl, NR3R4 (wherein R3, R4 = H or C1-3alkyl), etc.] and salts thereof, processes for the preparation of such compds. Also disclosed are **pharmaceutical compns.** containing a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as active ingredient and the use of a compound of formula I in the manufacture of medicament for the production of an antiangiogenic and/or vascular permeability reducing effect in warm-blooded animals. The compds. of formula I and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof inhibit the effects of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), a property of value in the treatment of a number of disease states including cancer and rheumatoid arthritis (no data). Thus, a suspension of 4-chloro-6-methoxy-7-[3-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)propoxy]cinnoline 60, 4-fluoro-5-hydroxy-2-methylindole 46, and cesium carbonate 121 mg in DMA (2 mL) was heated at 100° for 2 h to give 4-(4-fluoro-2-methylindol-5-yloxy)-6-methoxy-7-[3-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)propoxy]cinnoline (32 mg, 38%).

RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:122991 CAPLUS
DN 136:183717
TI Preparation of quinoline derivatives having VEGF inhibiting activity
IN Hennequin, Laurent Francois Andre
PA Astrazeneca AB, Swed.; Astrazeneca UK Limited
SO PCT Int. Appl., 129 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002012226	A1	20020214	WO 2001-GB3553	20010808
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2001076536	A5	20020218	AU 2001-76536	20010808
	EP 1313726	A1	20030528	EP 2001-954192	20010808
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	BR 2001013056	A	20030708	BR 2001-13056	20010808
	JP 2004505964	T2	20040226	JP 2002-518201	20010808
	US 2003199491	A1	20031023	US 2003-332274	20030107
	NO 2003000625	A	20030207	NO 2003-625	20030207
PRAI	EP 2000-402254	A	20000809		
	WO 2001-GB3553	W	20010808		

OS MARPAT 136:183717
GI



I

AB The invention relates to I (e.g. 6-cyano-7-[3-(1,1-dioxothiomorpholino)propoxy]-4-(indol-5-ylamino)quinoline hydrochloride (1)) wherein: either any one of G1, G2, G3, G4 and G5 is N and the other four are -CH-, or G1, G2, G3, G4 and G5 are all -CH-; Z is -O-, -NH-, -S-, -CH2- or a direct bond; Z is linked to any one of G1, G2, G3 and G4; n is an integer from 0 to 5; m is an integer from 0 to 3; Ra represents H or fluoro; Rb, R1 and R2 are defined herein and salt thereof, process for the preparation of such compds., **pharmaceutical compns**. containing I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as active ingredient and the use of I in the manufacture of a medicament for the production of an antiangiogenic and/or vascular permeability reducing effect in warm-blooded animals. I and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof

inhibit the effects of VEGF, a property of value in the treatment of a number of diseases states including cancer and rheumatoid arthritis. Thirty-five example prepns. are included. For example, a solution of 4-chloro-6-cyano-7-[3-(1,1-dioxothiomorpholino)propoxy]quinoline (0.21 mmol) and 5-aminoindole (0.25 mmol) in 2-pentanol (2.5 mL) containing 6.2 N HCl in isopropanol (40μl) was heated at 120 °C for 3 h; after cooling, the solid was collected by filtration, washed with isopropanol followed by ether and dried under vacuum to give 1 (90 %). Pharmacol. test procedures are described but test results for the claimed compds. are not given.

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:300706 CAPLUS
DN 134:326411
TI Preparation of 3-(2-indolyl)quinoline-2-one derivatives as tyrosine kinase inhibitors
IN Arrington, Kenneth L.; Bilodeau, Mark T.; Fraley, Mark E.; Hartman, George D.; Hoffman, William F.; Hungate, Randall W.; Kim, Yuntae
PA Merck & Co., Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 130 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001029025	A2	20010426	WO 2000-US28625	20001016
	WO 2001029025	A3	20011101		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
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	BR 2000014843	A	20020611	BR 2000-14843	20001016
	EP 1226136	A2	20020731	EP 2000-978230	20001016
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
	TR 200201051	T2	20020923	TR 2002-200201051	20001016
	JP 2003512369	T2	20030402	JP 2001-531825	20001016
	EE 200200201	A	20030616	EE 2002-201	20001016
	NZ 518001	A	20040528	NZ 2000-518001	20001016
	US 6306874	B1	20011023	US 2000-690598	20001017
	ZA 2002002985	A	20030416	ZA 2002-2985	20020416
	NO 2002001820	A	20020523	NO 2002-1820	20020418
	US 6794393	B1	20040921	US 2002-110872	20020418
	BG 106710	A	20030331	BG 2002-106710	20020516
PRAI	US 1999-160356P	P	19991019		
	WO 2000-US28625	W	20001016		

OS MARPAT 134:326411
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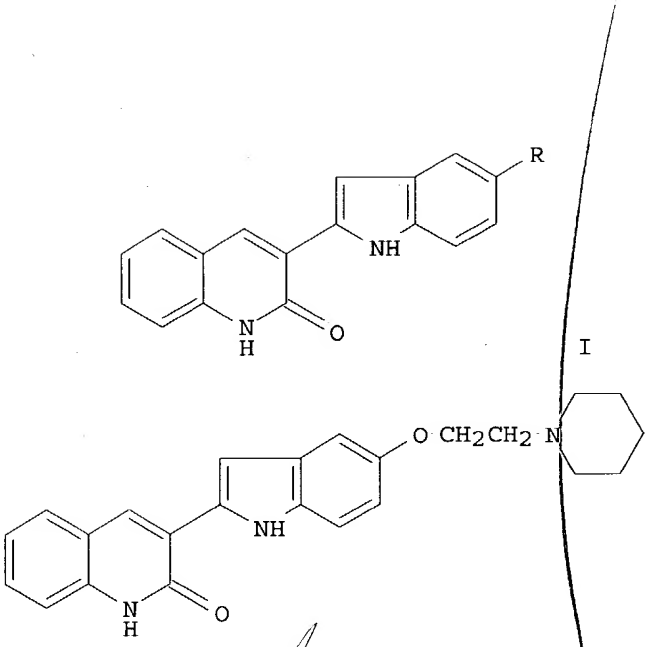

I

II

AB Title compds. [I; R = (CH3)2NCH2CH(CH3)CH2O, (CH3OCH2CH2)(C6H5CH2)NCH2CH2O, (CH3CH2)2NCH2CH2O, (CH3)(C6H5CH2)NCH2CH2CH2O, (CH3OCH2CH2)(HOOCCH2CH2)NCH2CH2O, (CH3OCH2CH2)(CH3SO2)NCH2, cycloalkylaminoalkyl, heterocyclylalkyl, etc.], stereoisomer, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts are prepared and inhibit, regulate and/or modulate tyrosine kinase signal transduction. Title compds. are tested on VEGF-stimulated mitogenesis of human vascular endothelial cells in culture with IC50 values between 0.001-5.0 μM. **Pharmaceutical compns.** and methods of using them to treat tyrosine kinase-dependent diseases and conditions, such as angiogenesis, cancer, tumor growth, atherosclerosis, age related macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, inflammatory diseases, etc. are discussed. Thus, the title compound II was prepared

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1999:722896 CAPLUS
DN 131:317802
TI **Pharmaceutical compositions** comprising a positive modulator of a nicotinic receptor agonist
IN Gurley, David; Lanthorn, Thomas
PA Astra Aktiebolag, Swed.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9956745	A1	19991111	WO 1999-SE700	19990428
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6277870	B1	20010821	US 1998-71826	19980504
TW 542718	B	20030721	TW 1999-88106373	19990421
CA 2331070	AA	19991111	CA 1999-2331070	19990428
AU 9943023	A1	19991123	AU 1999-43023	19990428
AU 770849	B2	20040304		

	BR 9910180	A	20010109	BR 1999-10180	19990428
	EP 1079828	A1	20010307	EP 1999-948542	19990428
	EP 1079828	B1	20030917		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	TR 200003244	T2	20010321	TR 2000-200003244	19990428
	EE 200000640	A	20020415	EE 2000-640	19990428
	JP 2002513757	T2	20020514	JP 2000-546771	19990428
	AT 249827	E	20031015	AT 1999-948542	19990428
	NZ 507623	A	20040130	NZ 1999-507623	19990428
	RU 2225203	C2	20040310	RU 2000-130209	19990428
	ZA 2000006133	A	20020130	ZA 2000-6133	20001030
	NO 2000005503	A	20010104	NO 2000-5503	20001101
	US 2001041732	A1	20011115	US 2001-812269	20010320
	HK 1034205	A1	20040121	HK 2001-105008	20010717
PRAI	US 1998-71826	A	19980504		
	WO 1999-SE700	W	19990428		

AB The present invention relates to **pharmaceutical compns** . comprising a pos. modulator of a nicotinic receptor agonist, said pos. modulator having the capacity to increase the efficacy of the said nicotinic receptor agonist. As an example, effect of nAChRα7 modulator on agonist activity was measured by Ca2+ flux through nAChRα7 expressed in HEK-293 cells. The nicotinic agonist [-]spiro[1-azabicyclo[2,2,2]octane-3,5-oxazolidine]-2-one was used.

RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1995:1006753 CAPLUS
DN 124:175829
TI Substituted naphthalene and indole compounds exhibiting selective leukotriene B4 antagonist activity
IN Huang, Fu Chih; Chan, Wan K.; Sutherland, Charles A.; Galemmo, Jr Robert A.
PA Rhone-Poulenc Rorer Pharmaceuticals Inc., USA
SO U.S., 26 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 580,243, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5468898	A	19951121	US 1993-777246	19930423
	WO 9204321	A1	19920319	WO 1991-US6447	19910906
	W: AU, CA, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
PRAI	US 1990-580243	B2	19900910		
	WO 1991-US6447	W	19910906		

OS MARPAT 124:175829
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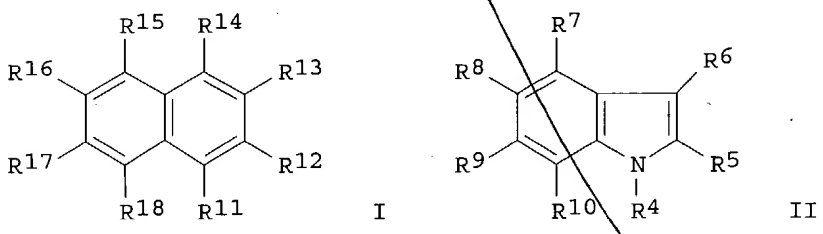

AB This invention relates to naphthalene and indole derivs. I and II, resp.,

containing an amido substituent, a substituent group having a terminal carboxylic acid or derivative thereof and a lipophilic substituent [i.e., at least one of R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9 and R10 and R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R16, R17, R18 are A(CR2)aCONR'(CR2)bB; at least one of R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9 and R10 and R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R16, R17, R18 are (CR2)dD(CR2)eE; and at least one of R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9 and R10 and R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R16, R17, R18 are (CR2)fF(CR2)gG and the remaining R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9 and R10 and R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R16, R17, R18 are H; where A is CRR or O; B and G are (un)substituted Ph; D = e.g., bond, O, CRR; E = e.g., CO2R', CONR'R'; F = e.g., bond, O, CRR; R = e.g., H; R' = e.g., H, alkyl; a, b, d, e, f, and g are independently 0-4] having selective LTB4 antagonist properties (no data) and to methods for the treatment of disorders which result from LTB4 activity and **pharmaceutical compns**. including such compds. Thus, e.g., amidation of bromoacetyl chloride with N-methyl-N-phenethylamine afforded N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-bromoacetamide which was used to alkylate 5-hydroxyindole, thus affording 5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxoethoxy]indole; formylation of the latter afforded 5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxoethoxy]indole-3-carboxaldehyde; N-alkylation of the latter with N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-bromoacetamide afforded N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-(2-methylphenethylamino-2-oxoethoxy)-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide; condensation of the latter with tri-Et phosphonoacetate afforded N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)-5-(2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxoethoxy)indol-1-yl]acetamide.

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1980:94237 CAPLUS
DN 92:94237
TI Indole derivatives and their use in **pharmaceutical compositions**
IN Archibald, John Leheup; Ward, Terence James
PA John Wyeth and Brother Ltd., UK
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 2886	A2	19790711	EP 1978-300651	19781121
	EP 2886	B1	19811014		
	EP 2886	A3	19790725		
	R: BE, CH, DE, FR, LU, NL, SE				
	GB 1586817	A	19810325	GB 1977-50053	19771201
	ZA 7806058	A	19800528	ZA 1978-6058	19781026
	AU 516185	B2	19810521	AU 1978-41231	19781101
	AU 7841231	A1	19790607		
	CA 1093558	A1	19810113	CA 1978-315936	19781107
	US 4209521	A	19800624	US 1978-958763	19781108
	FI 7803473	A	19790602	FI 1978-3473	19781114
	DK 7805136	A	19790602	DK 1978-5136	19781117
	AT 7808535	A	19810615	AT 1978-8535	19781129
	AT 365591	B	19820125		
	HU 21513	O	19811228	HU 1978-WI297	19781129
	HU 179361	B	19821028		
	SU 1042612	A3	19830915	SU 1978-2692750	19781129
	ES 475565	A1	19800116	ES 1978-475565	19781130
	JP 55085586	A2	19800627	JP 1978-147345	19781130
	JP 62057606	B4	19871202		
	ES 480602	A1	19800401	ES 1979-480602	19790516
	ES 480603	A1	19800401	ES 1979-480603	19790516
	ES 480604	A1	19800401	ES 1979-480604	19790516
	SU 1087073	A3	19840415	SU 1979-2852306	19791218
	SU 1110380	A3	19840823	SU 1980-2862505	19800104

	SU 1083910	A3	19840330	SU 1980-2864113	19800107
	AT 8004726	A	19831215	AT 1980-4726	19800922
	AT 375364	B	19840725		
PRAI	GB 1977-50053		19771201		
	AT 1978-8535		19781129		

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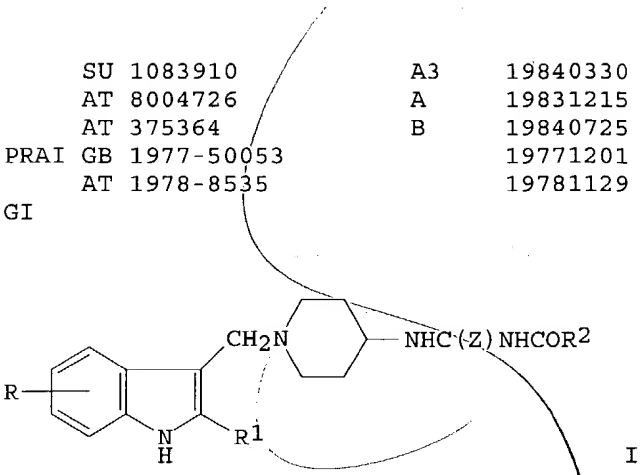

I

AB (Piperidinomethyl)indoles I (R = H, HO, alkyl, alkoxy; R1 = H, alkyl; R2 = Ph, alkoxyphenyl, halophenyl, thienyl; Z = O, S), which inhibit neuronal uptake of 5-hydroxytryptamine by rat brain but do not inhibit uptake of noradrenaline and do not induce central nervous system depression or hypotension, were prepared Thus, Mannich reaction of indole with 4-(benzoylureido)piperidine gave 81% I.HCl (R = R1 = H; R2 = Ph; Z = O).

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=> d his

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                E 5-HYDROXYINDOLE/CN
L1             1 S E3

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:16:02 ON 05 OCT 2004
L2           643 S L1
L3         21367 S PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION
L4            11 S L2 AND L3

=> s nicotinic
         33639 NICOTINIC
             1 NICOTINICS
L5       33640 NICOTINIC
                 (NICOTINIC OR NICOTINICS)

=> s l1 and l5
           643 L1
L6          16 L1 AND L5

=> s l4 and l6
L7           1 L4 AND L6

=> d bib l7

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN   1999:722896  CAPLUS
DN   131:317802
TI   Pharmaceutical compositions comprising a positive
     modulator of a nicotinic receptor agonist
IN   Gurley, David; Lanthorn, Thomas
PA   Astra Aktiebolag, Swed.
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
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FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.            KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
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PI   WO 9956745             A1    19991111    WO 1999-SE700            19990428
        W:  AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ,
            DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS,
            JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK,
            MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ,
            TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ,
            MD, RU, TJ, TM
        RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
            ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
            CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     US 6277870             B1    20010821    US 1998-71826            19980504
     TW 542718              B     20030721    TW 1999-88106373         19990421
     CA 2331070             AA    19991111    CA 1999-2331070          19990428
     AU 9943023             A1    19991123    AU 1999-43023            19990428
     AU 770849              B2    20040304
     BR 9910180             A     20010109    BR 1999-10180            19990428
     EP 1079828             A1    20010307    EP 1999-948542           19990428
     EP 1079828             B1    20030917
        R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
            IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
     TR 200003244           T2    20010321    TR 2000-200003244        19990428
     EE 200000640           A     20020415    EE 2000-640              19990428
     JP 2002513757          T2    20020514    JP 2000-546771           19990428
     AT 249827              E     20031015    AT 1999-948542           19990428
     NZ 507623              A     20040130    NZ 1999-507623           19990428
     RU 2225203             C2    20040310    RU 2000-130209           19990428
     ZA 2000006133          A     20020130    ZA 2000-6133             20001030
     NO 2000005503          A     20010104    NO 2000-5503             20001101
     US 2001041732          A1    20011115    US 2001-812269           20010320
     HK 1034205             A1    20040121    HK 2001-105008           20010717
PRAI US 1998-71826          A     19980504
     WO 1999-SE700          W     19990428
RE.CNT  1     THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT


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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:14:45 ON 05 OCT 2004)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:15:14 ON 05 OCT 2004
                E 5-HYDROXYINDOLE/CN
L1              1 S E3

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:16:02 ON 05 OCT 2004
L2            643 S L1
L3          21367 S PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION
L4             11 S L2 AND L3
L5          33640 S NICOTINIC
L6             16 S L1 AND L5
L7              1 S L4 AND L6

=> d l6 bib abs 1-16

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 16  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN   2004:565052  CAPLUS
DN   141:123483
TI   Preparation of indaneacetic acid derivatives and their use as
     pharmaceutical agents
IN   Cantin, Louis-David; Choi, Soongyu; Clark, Roger B.; Hentemann, Martin F.;
     Ma, Xin; Rudolph, Joachim; Liang, Sidney X.; Akuche, Christiana; Lavoie,
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Rico C.; Chen, Libing; Majumdar, Dyuti; Wickens, Philip L.
PA Bayer Pharmaceuticals Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 230 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2004058174	A2	20040715	WO 2003-US40842	20031219

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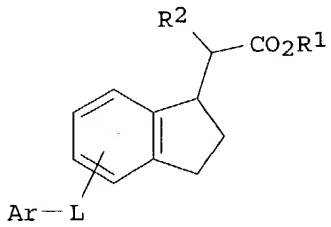
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2002-435310P P 20021220
OS MARPAT 141:123483
GI



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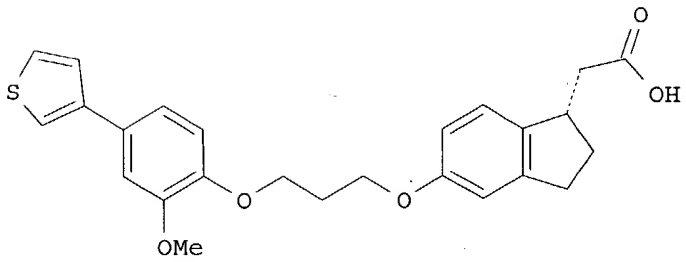


II

AB The title compds. [I; R1, R2 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl; L = (CH2)mX, Y(CH2)nX, etc.; X = O, S, SO, SO2, Y = O, S, SO, SO2, (un)substituted NH; m = 1-3; n = 2-4; Ar = (un)substituted Ph, 5-6 membered heteroaryl containing up to there N atoms] which are useful in the treatment of diseases such as diabetes, obesity, hyperlipidemia, and atherosclerotic diseases, were prepared and formulated. Thus, coupling Et {(1S)-5-[3-(4-bromo-2-methoxyphenoxy)propoxy]-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl}acetate (preparation given) with 3-thiopheneboronic acid in the presence of PdCl2(dppf).CH2Cl2, NaHCO3 in DME/H2O followed by treatment of the resulting ester with LiOH afforded (1S)-II.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2004:547098 CAPLUS

DN 141:117382
TI A single point mutation confers properties of the muscle-type **nicotinic** acetylcholine receptor to homomeric α7 receptors
AU Placzek, Andon N.; Grassi, Francesca; Papke, Thaddeus; Meyer, Edwin M.; Papke, Roger L.
CS Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, J. Hillis Miller Health Science Center, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, USA
SO Molecular Pharmacology (2004), 66(1), 169-177
CODEN: MOPMA3; ISSN: 0026-895X
PB American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
DT Journal
LA English
AB Although the muscle-type and homomeric α7-type **nicotinic** acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) share many structural features and bind α-bungarotoxin with high affinity, several important functional and pharmacol. properties distinguish these two major nAChR subtypes. We have shown previously that amino acid sequence in the second transmembrane (TM) domain of the β subunit is critical for pharmacol. distinction between muscle type and heteromeric neuronal (e.g., ganglionic) nAChRs. We tested the hypothesis that homologous substitution of amino acid sequence from the muscle β1 subunit into the α7 subunit would confer specific properties of muscle-type receptors to mutant α7 nAChRs. In this study, we show that a single amino acid substitution at the α7 TM2 6' position makes both biophys. and pharmacol. properties of the mutant receptors resemble those of wild-type muscle nAChR. This mutation produces significant changes in acetylcholine potency and response kinetics, eliminating the characteristic fast desensitization of α7 and dramatically reducing divalent ion permeability relative to wild-type α7. The TM2 T6'F mutation also produces a profound increase in activation by succinylcholine compared with either wild-type α7 or neuronal β-subunit-containing receptors and the loss of potentiation by 5-hydroxyindole. Thus, the α7 TM2 T6'F mutant displays several features that are similar to the muscle nAChR, some of which are not typically thought to be regulated by the pore-lining domain of the receptor.
RE.CNT 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2004:522309 CAPLUS
DN 141:100299
TI **Nicotinic** cholinergic stimulation promotes survival and reduces motility of cultured rat cerebellar granule cells
AU Fucile, S.; Renzi, M.; Lauro, C.; Limatola, C.; Ciotti, T.; Eusebi, F.
CS Istituto Pasteur Fondazione Cenci-Bolognetti and Dipartimento di Fisiologia Umana e Farmacologia, Centro di Eccellenza Biologia e Medicina Molecolare, Universita di Roma "La Sapienza", Rome, I-00185, Italy
SO Neuroscience (Oxford, United Kingdom) (2004), 127(1), 53-61
CODEN: NRSCDN; ISSN: 0306-4522
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Despite many studies on the functional expression of neuronal **nicotinic** acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs), an exhaustive description of the long-term effects of nicotine (Nic) stimulation in cerebellar granules is still far to be completed. For this reason, we addressed the expts. stimulating cultured cerebellar granule neurons (CGN) with Nic, focusing on the effects on cell motility and survival. Using electrophysiol. and Ca2+-fluorescence techniques, we found a subset of rat CGN that responded to Nic by inward whole cell currents and by short-delay Ca2+ transients. These responses were mediated through both homomeric and heteromeric nAChRs, as assessed by their sensitivity to α-bungarotoxin (α-BTX), dihydro-β-erythroidine (DHβE), methyllycaconitine (MLA) and 5-hydroxyindole (5OH-indole).

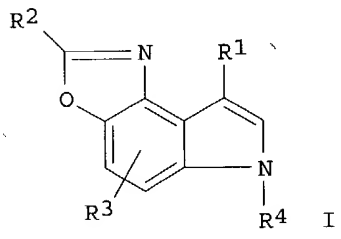
Once established the expression of α-BTX-sensitive and insensitive nAChRs and their ability to trigger Ca2+ responses in CGN, we aimed at investigating their possible role on cell survival and motility. We demonstrate that Nic stimulation significantly increases the survival of CGN exposed to the apoptosis-promoting low K+ medium. This anti-apoptotic effect is likely mediated through α7 nAChRs since we found that it was mimicked by choline, was insensitive to DHβE and was fully inhibited by α-BTX. Furthermore, we report that Nic neg. modulates CGN motility, reducing the basal cell movement through a pored membrane by the activation of α-BTX-insensitive nAChRs. We conclude that CGN express various types of nAChRs, which are differently involved in regulating Nic-mediated modulation of cell survival and migration, and we suggest potential regulatory roles for cholinergic receptors during cerebellar development.

RE.CNT 58 THERE ARE 58 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:831752 CAPLUS
DN 137:337875
TI Preparation of 6H-oxazolo[4,5-e]indoles as **nicotinic** acetylcholine receptor ligands and/or serotonergic ligands
IN Boettcher, Henning; Schiemann, Kai; Leibrock, Joachim
PA Merck Patent G.m.b.H., Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 12 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 10121217	A1	20021031	DE 2001-10121217	20010430
WO 2002088139	A1	20021107	WO 2002-EP3784	20020405
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1392699	A1	20040303	EP 2002-727527	20020405
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004527562	T2	20040909	JP 2002-585437	20020405
PRAI DE 2001-10121217	A	20010430		
WO 2002-EP3784	W	20020405		

OS CASREACT 137:337875; MARPAT 137:337875
GI



I

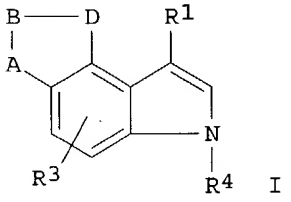
AB Title compds. [I; R1 = H, Het1; R2 = H, A, cycloalkyl, (CH2)pN(R5)2,

(CH2)pOR5, (CH2)nAr, (CH2)nHet; R3 = H, halo, OH, OA, O(CH2)nAr; R4 = H, A, (CH2)nAr; R5 = H, A; A = (branched) C1-10 alkyl; Ar = (substituted) Ph, naphthyl, biphenyl; Het = 5-10 membered (un)saturated aromatic (substituted) mono- or bicyclic heterocyclyl; Het1 = 5-10 membered (un)saturated aromatic (substituted) mono-, bi-, tricyclic heterocyclyl; n = 0-8; p = 1-8], were prepared as **nicotinic** acetylcholine receptor ligands and/or serotonergic ligands (no data). Thus, MeNH2 and MnO2 were added to 5-hydroxy-1H-indole in DMF followed by stirring for 18 h at room temperature to give 6H-oxazolo[4,5-e]indole.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:831751 CAPLUS
DN 137:337918
TI Preparation of dihydroimidazo[4,5-e]indoles and 7H-pyrrolo[3,2-f]quinoxalines as **nicotinic** acetylcholine receptor ligands and/or serotonergic ligands
IN Schiemann, Kai; Boettcher, Henning; Leibrock, Joachim
PA Merck Patent G.m.b.H., Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 10 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 10121215	A1	20021031	DE 2001-10121215	20010430
	WO 2002088143	A2	20021107	WO 2002-EP3582	20020330
	WO 2002088143	A3	20030123		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1383774	A2	20040128	EP 2002-735200	20020330
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2004529936	T2	20040930	JP 2002-585441	20020330
	US 2004142935	A1	20040722	US 2003-476234	20031029
PRAI	DE 2001-10121215	A	20010430		
	WO 2002-EP3582	W	20020330		

OS MARPAT 137:337918
GI



I

AB Title compds. [I; ABD = NR6CR2:N, N:CR2NR6, N:CR7CR8:N; R1 = H, Het1; R2 = H, (branched) alkyl, cycloalkyl, (CH2)nN(R5)2, (CH2)nOR5, (CH2)nAr, (CH2)nHet; R3 = H, halo, OH, alkoxy, O(CH2)nAr; R4 = H, (branched) alkyl, (CH2)nAr; R5 = H, (branched) alkyl; R6-R8 = H, (branched) alkyl, (CH2)nAr; or R7R8 = C3-6 alkylene, Ar = (substituted) Ph, naphthyl, biphenyl; Het = 5-10 membered (un)saturated aromatic (substituted) mono- or bicyclic

heterocyclyl; Het1 = 5-10 membered (un)saturated aromatic (substituted) mono-, bi-, tricyclic heterocyclyl; n = 0-8], were prepared as **nicotinic** acetylcholine receptor ligands and/or serotonergic ligands (no data). Thus, 3-quinuclidinone hydrochloride and KOH were added to 5-nitro-1H-indole in H2O/MeOH followed by stirring for 48 h at boiling temperature to give 3-(5-nitro-1H-indol-3-yl)-1-azabicyclo[2,2,2]oct-2-ene which was treated with H2 and Pd/C in MeOH. The resulting 3-(1-azabicyclo[2,2,2]oct-3-yl)-1H-indol-5-ylamine was stirred with EtNH2 and MnO2 in DMF for 12 h at room temperature to give 8-(1-aza-bicyclo[2,2,2]oct-3-yl)-2-methyl-3,6-dihydroimidazo[4,5-e]indole.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:701425 CAPLUS
DN 138:568
TI 5-Hydroxyindole potentiates human α7 **nicotinic** receptor-mediated responses and enhances acetylcholine-induced glutamate release in cerebellar slices
AU Zwart, R.; De Filippi, G.; Broad, L. M.; McPhie, G. I.; Pearson, K. H.; Baldwinson, T.; Sher, E.
CS Lilly Research Centre, Eli Lilly and Company Limited, Windlesham, Surrey, GU20 6PH, UK
SO Neuropharmacology (2002), 43(3), 374-384
CODEN: NEPHBW; ISSN: 0028-3908
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB The effects of 5-hydroxyindole (5-HI) have been investigated on human α7 **nicotinic** acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) expressed in Xenopus oocytes and GH4 cells, on native α7 nAChRs expressed by IMR-32 cells and on α7 nAChR-mediated events in mossy fiber-granule cell synapses in rat cerebellar slices. In oocytes expressing α7 nAChRs, 5-HI potentiated sub-maximal, 60 μM ACh-induced ion currents in a concentration-dependent manner, the threshold effective concentration being 30 μM.
5-HI itself did not act as an agonist on α7 nAChRs. A maximum potentiation of 12 times the control was observed at 20 mM 5-HI. The effect of 1 mM 5-HI on the concentration-response curve for ACh revealed that 5-HI increased the potency as well as the efficacy of ACh on α7 nAChRs. 5-HI also potentiated α7-mediated increases in intracellular free calcium levels in both mammalian cells heterologously expressing human α7 nAChRs and in human IMR-32 neuroblastoma cells expressing native α7 nAChRs. At mossy fiber-granule cell synapses, application of 1 mM ACh induced glutamate-evoked excitatory post-synaptic currents (EPSCs). Co-application of 1 mM 5-HI with 1 mM ACh further increased the frequency of the EPSCs. The ACh-induced release, as well as the 5-HI-induced enhancement of release, were blocked by 1-10 nM methyllycaconitine or 200 nM α-bungarotoxin, demonstrating that both effects were mediated by presynaptic α7 nAChRs. The results demonstrate that responses mediated by α7 nAChRs are strongly potentiated by 5-HI.
RE.CNT 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:672048 CAPLUS
DN 135:246996
TI Preparation of 2,5-Diamino-benzaldehyde-derivates and their usage in hair dyes
PA Wella A.-G., Germany
SO Ger. Gebrauchsmusterschrift, 38 pp.
CODEN: GGXXFR
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 20108608	U1	20010913	DE 2001-20108608	20010523
PRAI	DE 2001-20108608		20010523		

OS MARPAT 135:246996

AB The invention concerns the synthesis of 2,5-Diamino-benzaldehyde-derivs. and their usage in hair dye compns. as developers along with coupling agents and optionally direct dyes. Thus a hair dye contained (g): 1,4-diamino-2-(piperidine-1-yl-iminomethyl)-benzene 0.30; 3-methyl-4-aminophenol 0.30; 1-naphthol 0.30; 1,3-dihydroxy benzene 0.18; potassium oleate 10.0; ammonia (22% solution) 10.0; ethanol 10; ascorbic acid 0.3; water to 100. Upon usage, 30 g of the composition were mixed with 30 g 6% hydrogen peroxide solution; after 30 min the dye was rinsed, the resulting color was reddish brown.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2001:338491 CAPLUS

DN 134:326404

TI Preparation of bis-indoles for pharmaceutical use as positive modulators of **nicotinic** receptor agonists

IN Balestra, Michael; Gurley, David; Rosamond, James

PA Astrazeneca AB, Swed.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

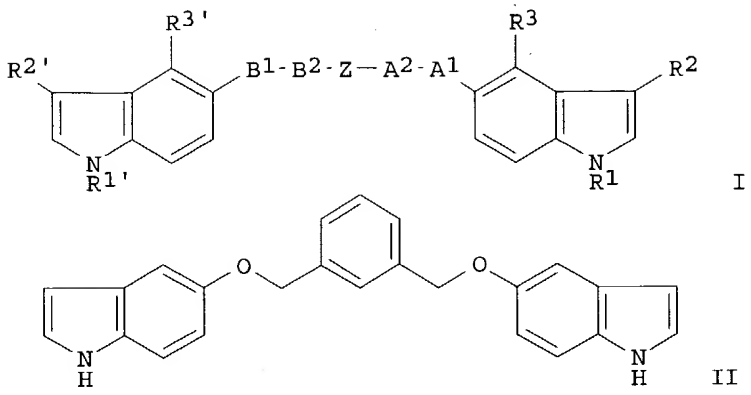
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001032620	A1	20010510	WO 2000-SE2149	20001101
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1230217	A1	20020814	EP 2000-980158	20001101
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2003513072	T2	20030408	JP 2001-534772	20001101
	US 6756398	B1	20040629	US 2002-111028	20020418
PRAI	SE 1999-3996	A	19991103		
	WO 2000-SE2149	W	20001101		

OS MARPAT 134:326404

GI



I

II

AB Bis-indoles, such as I [R1, R1', R3, R3' = H, alkyl; R2, R2' = H, CH2CN, alkyl; etc.; A1, B1 = O, S, NR4; R4 = H, alkyl, alkenyl; R3R5 = fused ring; A2, B2 = CO, C(:NH), OCO, NHCO, NHCS, SO2, bond; Z = connecting group, such as alkylene, cycloalkylene, heteroalkylene, phenylene, etc.], were prepared to enhance the efficacy of agonists at **nicotinic** receptors for treatment of conditions associated with redns. in **nicotinic** transmission, such as psychotic disorders, intellectual impairment, Alzheimer's disease, cognition deficit, Parkinson's disease, etc. Thus, bis-indole II was prepared by reaction of 5-hydroxyindole with α,α'-dibromo-m-xylene using cesium carbonate. The prepared bis-indoles were assessed for their enhancement of **nicotinic** efficacy.

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:338490 CAPLUS
DN 134:326403
TI Preparation of indoles for pharmaceutical use as positive modulators of **nicotinic** receptor agonists
IN Gurley, David; Lanthorn, Thomas; Macor, John; Rosamond, James
PA AstraZeneca AB, Swed.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001032619	A1	20010510	WO 2000-SE2148	20001101
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
BR 2000015195	A	20020618	BR 2000-15195	20001101
EP 1230216	A1	20020814	EP 2000-976500	20001101
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003513071	T2	20030408	JP 2001-534771	20001101
NZ 518450	A	20040430	NZ 2000-518450	20001101
ZA 2002003171	A	20030722	ZA 2002-3171	20020422
NO 2002002009	A	20020702	NO 2002-2009	20020426

	US 6750242	B1	20040615	US 2002-111027	20020923
PRAI	SE 1999-3997	A	19991103		
	WO 2000-SE2148	W	20001101		

OS MARPAT 134:326403

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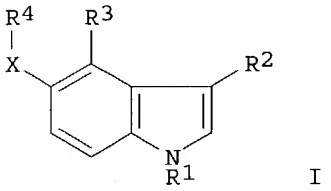

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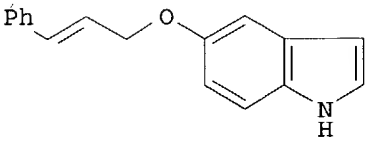

II

AB Indoles, such as I [R1, R3 = H, alkyl; R2 = H, CH2CN, alkyl; R4 = H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, heteroalkyl, etc.; X = O, S, NR5; R5 = H, alkyl, alkenyl; R3R5 = fused ring], were prepared to enhance the efficacy of agonists at **nicotinic** receptors for treatment of conditions associated with redns. in **nicotinic** transmission, such as psychotic disorders, intellectual impairment disorders, Huntington's disease, Tourette's syndrome, etc. Thus, 5-cinnamyloxyindole (II) was prepared by reaction of 5-hydroxyindole with cinnamyl bromide in MeCN using cesium carbonate. The prepared indoles were assessed for their enhancement of **nicotinic** efficacy.

RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1999:722896 CAPLUS
DN 131:317802
TI Pharmaceutical compositions comprising a positive modulator of a **nicotinic** receptor agonist
IN Gurley, David; Lanthorn, Thomas
PA Astra Aktiebolag, Swed.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9956745	A1	19991111	WO 1999-SE700	19990428
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6277870	B1	20010821	US 1998-71826	19980504
	TW 542718	B	20030721	TW 1999-88106373	19990421
	CA 2331070	AA	19991111	CA 1999-2331070	19990428
	AU 9943023	A1	19991123	AU 1999-43023	19990428
	AU 770849	B2	20040304		
	BR 9910180	A	20010109	BR 1999-10180	19990428
	EP 1079828	A1	20010307	EP 1999-948542	19990428
	EP 1079828	B1	20030917		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

	TR 200003244	T2	20010321	TR 2000-200003244	19990428
	EE 200000640	A	20020415	EE 2000-640	19990428
	JP 2002513757	T2	20020514	JP 2000-546771	19990428
	AT 249827	E	20031015	AT 1999-948542	19990428
	NZ 507623	A	20040130	NZ 1999-507623	19990428
	RU 2225203	C2	20040310	RU 2000-130209	19990428
	ZA 2000006133	A	20020130	ZA 2000-6133	20001030
	NO 2000005503	A	20010104	NO 2000-5503	20001101
	US 2001041732	A1	20011115	US 2001-812269	20010320
	HK 1034205	A1	20040121	HK 2001-105008	20010717
PRAI	US 1998-71826	A	19980504		
	WO 1999-SE700	W	19990428		

AB The present invention relates to pharmaceutical compns. comprising a pos. modulator of a **nicotinic** receptor agonist, said pos. modulator having the capacity to increase the efficacy of the said **nicotinic** receptor agonist. As an example, effect of nAChRα7 modulator on agonist activity was measured by Ca2+ flux through nAChRα7 expressed in HEK-293 cells. The **nicotinic** agonist [-]spiro[1-azabicyclo[2,2,2]octane-3,5-oxazolidine]-2-one was used.

RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1997:414195 CAPLUS
DN 127:34137
TI Preparation of quinoline and quinazoline derivatives inhibiting platelet-derived growth factor receptor autophosphorylation
IN Kubo, Kazuo; Ohyama, Shinichi; Shimizu, Toshiyuki; Nishitoba, Tsuyoshi; Kato, Shinichiro; Murooka, Hideko; Kobayashi, Yoshiko; et al.
PA Kirin Beer Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 243 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9717329	A1	19970515	WO 1996-JP3229	19961105
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9673400	A1	19970529	AU 1996-73400	19961105
	EP 860433	A1	19980826	EP 1996-935541	19961105
	EP 860433	B1	20020703		
	R: CH, DE, FR, GB, LI				
	TW 483891	B	20020421	TW 1996-85113529	19961106
	US 6143764	A	20001107	US 1998-68660	19980506
PRAI	JP 1995-313555	A	19951107		
	JP 1996-62121	A	19960223		
	WO 1996-JP3229	W	19961105		

OS MARPAT 127:34137
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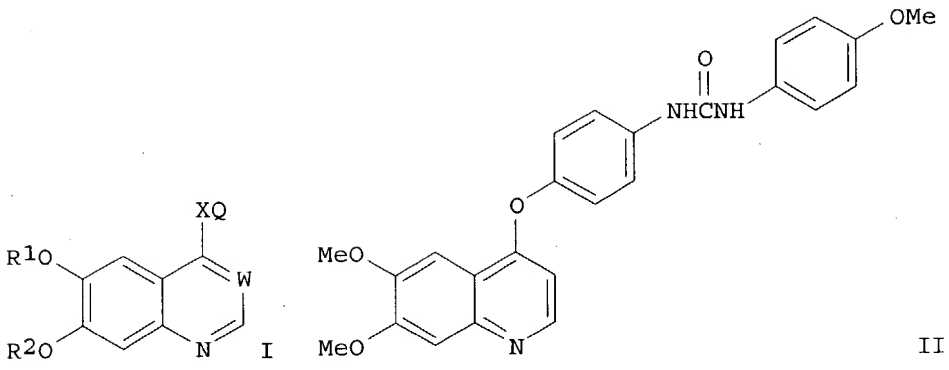

I II

AB The title compds. I [R1 and R2 represent each H or C1-4 alkyl, or R1 and R2 together form C1 to C3 alkylene; X represents O, S or CH2; W represents CH or N; and Q represents substituted aryl or substituted heteroaryl] are prepared I inhibit platelet-derived growth factor receptor autophosphorylation and are useful in the treatment of cancer, arthritis, etc. The title compound II (preparation given) (at 100 mg/kg i.p. once daily for 9 days) increased the survival of mice with transplanted leukemic P388 cells by 130%.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1997:256576 CAPLUS
DN 126:326520
TI Shift of the high-performance liquid chromatographic retention times of metabolites in relation to the original drug on an RP8 column with acidic mobile phase
AU Herre, S.; Pragst, F.
CS Institute of Legal Medicine of the Humboldt-University, Hannoversche Strasse 6, D-10115, Berlin, Germany
SO Journal of Chromatography, B: Biomedical Sciences and Applications (1997), 692(1), 111-126
CODEN: JCBBEP; ISSN: 0378-4347
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
AB The effect of the structural change in the metabolism of drugs on the HPLC retention time with an RP8 column with an acetonitrile-phosphate buffer (pH 2.3) as the mobile phase was investigated at model compound pairs of 29 functionalization reactions. A more or less typical region for TM = log(k'M/k'D) was found for each of these reactions (with k'M and k'D being the capacity factors of the metabolite and the drug, resp.), which can be explained by an increase or a decrease of the hydrophilic properties caused by the structural change. This effect is superimposed by an essential influence of the unchanged part of the mol. and in some cases by special intramol. interactions like the hydrogen bond. Despite the more complicated structure of real drugs, the results obtained at the model compound pairs were confirmed for most of the 55 metabolite/drug pairs. The practical use of the TM values as a support to distinguish between different metabolites in the HPLC-DAD (photodiode array detector) anal. of intoxications is demonstrated with cases of poisoning with diphenhydramine, propafenone and methaqualone.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1985:535762 CAPLUS
DN 103:135762
TI The enteric neural receptor for 5-hydroxytryptamine
AU Gershon, M. D.; Takaki, M.; Tamir, H.; Branchek, T.
CS Coll. Physicians Surg., Columbia Univ., New York, NY, 10032, USA

SO Experientia (1985), 41(7), 863-8
CODEN: EXPEAM; ISSN: 0014-4754
DT Journal
LA English
AB An enteric neural receptor for serotonin (5-HT) [50-67-9] was characterized by using [3H]5-HT as a radioligand. High-affinity, saturable, reversible, and specific binding of [3H]5-HT was demonstrated both to membranes of the dissected longitudinal muscle with adherent myenteric plexus and to the mucosa-submucosa. These [3H]5-HT binding sites were in myenteric ganglia and in a broad unresolved band at the mucosal-submucosal interface. Antagonists active at receptors for neurotransmitters other than 5-HT failed to inhibit binding of [3H]5-HT. The structural requirements of analogs for binding to the enteric 5-HT receptor matched the known pharmacol. of M or neural 5-HT receptors. A novel 5-HT antagonist, N-acetyl-5-hydroxytryptophyl-5-hydroxytryptophanamide (5-HTP-DP) [71338-67-5], antagonized the action of 5-HT on type II/AH cells of the myenteric plexus but did not affect the release or actions of acetylcholine (**nicotinic** or muscarinic) or substance P. 5-HTP-DP was also an equally potent displacer of [3H]5-HT from its binding sites on enteric membranes. Apparently, the sites responsible for specific binding of [3H]5-HT are enteric M or neural 5-HT receptors, and they differ from those known to be present in the central nervous system.

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1985:106486 CAPLUS
DN 102:106486
TI Enteric receptors for 5-hydroxytryptamine
AU Branchek, Theresa; Kates, Mandes; Gershon, Michael D.
CS Coll. Physicians Surg., Columbia Univ., New York, NY, 10032, USA
SO Brain Research (1984), 324(1), 107-18
CODEN: BRREAP; ISSN: 0006-8993
DT Journal
LA English
AB 3H-labeled 5-HT [50-67-9] was used as a radioligand to study enteric 5-HT receptors. Membranes were derived from prepns. of longitudinal muscle with adherent myenteric plexus and of mucosa-submucosa dissected from guinea pig and rabbit small intestines. Specific [3H]5-HT binding was found in both prepns. Binding was saturable and dissociable with equilibrium dissociation consts. (Kd) of 2.7 and 1.4 nM, resp. A kinetic estimate of Kd (1.5 nM) was similar to that determined by saturation anal. and the Hill coefficient approximated unity. Ring-hydroxylation of indoles was a requirement for antagonism of [3H]5-HT binding. On the other hand, substitutions could be made in the aliphatic side chain of tryptamines without destroying the affinity of analogs for the binding sites. The inability of antagonists to displace [3H]5-HT indicated that the binding sites were not muscarinic or **nicotinic** receptors, α- or β-adrenoceptors, H1 or H2 histamine receptors, dopamine receptors or either the S1 or S2 types of 5-HT receptor found in the brain. Frozen section dry mount radioautog. revealed [3H]5-HT binding sites in ganglia of the myenteric plexus and at the boundary between the mucosa and submucosa. The similarity between the structure-activity requirements for affinity at the [3H]5-HT binding sites and activation of neural or M receptors for 5-HT in the gut, as well as the characteristics and location of the binding sites suggests that they are enteric neural receptors for 5-HT.

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1971:17868 CAPLUS
DN 74:17868
TI Electron spin resonance studies of the excited triplet states of DL-5-hydroxytryptophan, 5-hydroxyindole, 6-hydroxynicotinic acid, indole, and hippuric acid
AU Chen, Tzeng-Ming

CS Dep. of Chem., Univ. of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA
SO Photochemistry and Photobiology (1970), 12(2), 81-90
CODEN: PHCBAP; ISSN: 0031-8655
DT Journal
LA English
AB ESR measurements were made of indole (I), DL-5-hydroxytryptophan (II), 6-hydroxynicotinic acid (III), 5-hydroxyindole (IV), and hippuric acid (V) in various glasses at 77°K. Ethylene glycol-H2O (1:1), glycerol-H2O (1:1), propylene glycol-H2O (1:1), and Et2O-isopentane-EtOH (5:5:2) were used as solvents, and in some cases different pH values were employed. In addition, I was prepared in solution in Me methacrylate monomer and
then polymerization induced with Bz peroxide so as to give a rigid glassy plastic solution that could be used for ESR detns. at >77°K. The $\Delta m = 2$ transitions were observed and the spin interaction parameter (D2 + 3E2)1/2 calculated; in the case of I the $\Delta m = 1$ transitions could be seen and D and E determined sep. From these functions and from the decay times of the triplets, it appeared that the lowest triplets were all π-π^* states. Effects of pH on the ESR spectra of II, III, and IV showed removal of the H from the phenolic OH changed the resonance. Zero-field splitting parameters (D*) for III, IV, and V were little affected by ionization of the NH group on the pyrrole ring, and in the case of I and III changes in the nature of the glassy medium also had only small effects. There was a 20-fold decrease in ESR intensity of I in plastic between 77 and 181°K, accompanied by linear decreases in D* (4.2% total change) and triplet lifetimes.

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1961:66373 CAPLUS
DN 55:66373
OREF 55:12649f-h
TI Influence of reserpine, serotonin, and metabolites of tryptophan on the degradation of thyroxine and its derivatives
AU Galton, Valerie Anne; Ingbar, Sidney H.
CS Harvard Med. School, Boston, MA
SO Endocrinology (1961), 68, 435-49
CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB The effect of tryptophan metabolites in blocking the in vitro action of thyroxine in kidney tissue was investigated in mouse and tadpole tissues after pretreatment of these animals with the metabolites. Serotonin (I), 5-hydroxytryptophan, 5-hydroxyindole, 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid, 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid, xanthurenic acid, and reserpine (II) all depressed the formation of iodide from thyroxine by tissue homogenates; no such effect was shown by tryptophan, indole, indoleacetic acid, anthranilic acid, quinolinic acid, kynurenine, kynurenic acid, or **nicotinic** acid. I and II inhibited deiodination of the iodothyroacetic acids but in mouse liver homogenates I did not alter the deiodinations of the iodotyrosines. Pretreatment of mice and tadpoles with II depressed the capacity of liver to degrade thyroxine in vitro. Some tissues could deaminate thyroxine; such deamination was increased by added I.